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West Sussex County Council

EDUCATION COMMITTEE



REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1952



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WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the Primary Education and Special Services Sub-Committee

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1952.

As has been mentioned previously the object of the School Health Service is to provide a comprehensive scheme of treatment and continuous supervision of the child's health and progress in school.

There has been no change in the ages at which children are examined at school, *viz.* as an entrant (5-7 years), at 8, 11, and 14 years of age. Also, children remaining at a Secondary Grammar School until a later age have an additional inspection, or if they are there until the age of 18 two additional inspections. With a few exceptions, the same Medical Officer inspects the same schools, each year.

During the course of an inspection the Medical Officers come across many interesting cases and I think it is worth mentioning the following which came to light during the course of a medical inspection.

“ J.W.—This child, who was born in Poland in 1940, found his way to England with his mother via Czechoslovakia, Russia, China, India, Persia, and West Africa. His father joined them in England.”

In previous reports I have reported on our efforts to get the co-operation of the hospitals in supplying us with information, but, as mentioned in my last report, with the exception of two hospitals, the Hospital Management Committees have not been able to arrange for information to be given us as a routine by the hospitals under their control with regard to all children receiving in-patient treatment. It will be appreciated that were this information available it would be most valuable to the staff of the School Health Service. However, when approached about particular cases I always receive fullest information from the hospitals.

By arrangement with the National Camps Corporation the County Council, in May, 1952, established a Residential Special School for 120 Educationally Subnormal Children at Cooper's Farm, Itchingfield. This school, which has been long overdue, will cater for the needs of those children who, while they remain at the ordinary school, present a problem not only to themselves but to their fellow pupils and school

teachers. Further details are contained in the body of the report (see page 14).

An account of the School Health Service's co-operation with the Mass Radiography Unit, which aims at discovering early cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, is described in the body of the report (see page 15).

As from the 1st April, 1952, the Ministry of Education revised the procedure for the medical examination of candidates for admission to training colleges and of certain entrants to the teaching profession. As a result of this revision the responsibility is now placed on the medical staff of the School Health Service (see page 16).

In the case of candidates for admission to training colleges an X-ray of the chest is only carried out when considered necessary or where requested by the training college, but in the case of entrants to the teaching profession the medical examination includes an X-ray of the chest. This, combined with the mass miniature X-raying of school leavers, is undoubtedly a very necessary precaution bearing in mind that our especial care is for the medical welfare of the children. It is hoped that as more facilities become available it will be possible to carry out mass X-ray of school leavers each year.

The Joint Committee of the Institute of Child Health (University of London), the Society of Medical Officers of Health and the Population Investigation Committee, for the past six years, have been investigating the development, growth and health of some thousands of children in the country. The children selected for this investigation were those born in one week in March, 1946. As these children are now of school age the Committee have asked that the Assistant School Medical Officers should examine the children periodically, while the School Nurses visit the homes for the completion of forms giving particulars of home conditions, sickness, accidents, etc., during school holidays.

Detailed statistical information as to the work carried out in the School Health Service is contained in the Ministry of Education's Tables I-V which are appended.

May I again express my thanks to all members of the Committee, Teaching Staffs of Schools, the Nursing Staff and all those who have taken part in one way or another in our various schemes, for the co-operation and support given me during 1952. Also to the General Medical Practitioners and the various Hospital Staffs for their help and co-operation which has been greatly appreciated. My thanks are due to all members of the School Health Service Department for their loyal and whole-hearted help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. BRADSHAW,

School Medical Officer.

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

School Health Service — 1952

GENERAL

The County, which is roughly 30 miles long (east to west) and 20 miles wide, has an area of 620 square miles. The estimated population mid-1952 was 319,600, of whom 22,100 were under 5 years of age and 46,000 were aged 5 to 14 years.

SCHOOLS

Including the Borough of Worthing, there were, in 1952, 198 schools in the County, of these 4 were nursery, 165 primary, 3 technical, 18 secondary modern and 8 secondary grammar schools. The average number on roll was 37,270.

STAFF

Various changes took place on the staff during the year. Dr. F. T. Shadforth was appointed Psychiatrist at the Worthing Child Guidance Clinic in March. Mrs. E. E. Swaine was appointed Dental Attendant in January to fill the vacancy in the Lancing area. Miss E. M. Eastwood, Dental Attendant, resigned in March and Miss M. T. Yeates was appointed to fill the vacancy in March. Miss R. E. Waller, Part-time Orthop-
tist, Chichester, resigned in October and was succeeded by Miss J. A. James in November. Miss K. E. Daunton and Miss E. Popper, Child Therapists at the Worthing Child Guidance Clinic resigned at the end of July and Miss A. M. Weil and Miss A. Bene were appointed to fill the vacancies in October. Miss S. Kut, Child Therapist, Horsham Child Guidance Clinic, also resigned at the end of July; Mrs. Neurath took over her sessions. Miss N. D. de B. Chamberlain, Psychiatric Social Worker was appointed in September to fill the vacancy at the Worthing Child Guidance Clinic. Miss S. B. Smith, Psychiatric Social Worker, Horsham Child Guidance Clinic, resigned in October and Miss S. W. Trump was appointed to fill the vacancy.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

As previously mentioned in my reports, there is close co-ordination with the County Health Committee in such matters as orthopaedic treatment, treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, examination of defective vision, orthoptic treatment for squint, and speech therapy for children under school age. Also in eight instances the same buildings are used in common as clinic premises. Further, home supervision is simplified by the fact that the same Nurse acts as Health Visitor and School Nurse.

Records of all children, when they reach school age, are transferred to the School Health Service Department.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

During the year representations were made to the Director of Education in respect of defects relating to heating (5), lighting (8), lavatory accommodation (3), sanitation (2), washing facilities (28), playgrounds (1), corridors (1), and urinals (2). The Borough School Medical Officer, Worthing, made representations to the Borough Education Officer in respect of defects relating to lavatory accommodation (2).

MEDICAL INSPECTION

As far as possible two visits were paid in the year to each school to complete the routine inspections, the examination of special cases and the re-examination of pupils previously found or suspected to have some disease or defect.

Owing to overcrowding it was necessary to use premises other than schools, in a few instances, for medical inspections.

In Tables I(a) and I(b) (page 19) are given the number of routine medical examinations in the various age groups, the special examinations and re-examinations. The examination of handicapped pupils is not included in these figures. Table I(c) shows the number of pupils found at the periodic medical inspection to require treatment ; the percentage of pupils requiring treatment being 9.7, compared with 10.5 in 1951, 12.5 in 1950 and 13.3 in 1949.

With reference to Table II(b) (page 21) it will be seen that the general condition of 41.83% of the pupils examined was "Good", 55.34% "Fair", and 2.82% "Poor". The Table below gives the percentages for years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952. Previous to my last report I had stated that whilst it would be unwise to attach too great a significance to the figures quoted it is interesting to note there is a continued improvement in the "Good" percentage with a corresponding decrease in the "Poor" percentage. However, as mentioned in my last report I think we can safely say there is a definite upward trend in the general condition of the pupils. As a matter of interest the figures for 1951 for England and Wales were "Good" 40.80%, "Fair" 56.24%, and "Poor" 2.94%.

<i>Year</i>	(A) (<i>Good</i>)	(B) (<i>Fair</i>)	(C) (<i>Poor</i>)
1947	19.87	68.73	11.40
1948	21.60	69.15	9.24
1949	24.13	68.69	7.17
1950	27.54	67.81	4.65
1951	35.33	61.42	3.24
1952	41.83	55.34	2.82

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(a) Infantile Paralysis

Infantile Paralysis was more prevalent in the country during the year and this county had 26 cases amongst children, including 6 under school age. Of the 26 cases 5 were of the non-paralytic type ; two have severe paralysis of the lower limbs ; one has complete paralysis of the right leg and partial paralysis of the left leg ; one has partial paralysis of the legs and shoulders ; eight have slight paralysis of either the upper or lower limbs ; one has a slight paralysis of the left leg with an affection of the right eye ; one has weak leg muscles of the left leg and seven have made a complete recovery.

(b) General

No schools were closed on account of infectious disease and though there were a number of outbreaks at various schools few were of a serious nature. Mumps accounted for 8 outbreaks, mumps associated with either chickenpox or scarlet fever 2, chickenpox 8, measles 2, German measles 1, scarlet fever 1 and jaundice 1.

DIPHTHERIA

During 1952, a total of 3,341 children were immunised against diphtheria ; of these 2,797 were under school age. In addition 3,052 received a third or “boosting” dose. Our records show that at the 31st December, 1952, a total of 44,531 children still under 15 years of age had been immunised against diphtheria ; of these 11,321 were under the age of 5. 51% of the estimated population under 5 years of age and 72% of those aged 5 to 14 have been immunised.

Each year a campaign in respect of Diphtheria Immunisation is conducted through the medium of all primary schools with the assistance and co-operation of the various Head Teachers. In the main the consents refer to children requiring “boosting” doses and from the replies received it is obvious that there are many hundreds of children in the county who have been immunised and of whom we have no record. Thus the percentages quoted above do not reflect the true position in regard to children immunised.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Minor Ailments

The following Table shows the Clinics held and the number of children attending thereat :—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>No. of children treated</i>	<i>No. of attendances</i>
Bognor Regis ...	550	3164
Chichester	325	1634
Crawley	19	35
Horsham	121	492
Lancing	65	227
Littlehampton ...	304	1907
Selsey	3	3
Shoreham	59	191
Worthing	1041	3128
TOTAL ...	2487	9981

These figures of 2,487 and 9,981 compare with 2,379 children who made 8,774 attendances in 1951. It will be appreciated that in addition a large number of children were treated at home and in the schools by the Nurses. Also some 2,030 cases were treated by the resident nurse at Wedges Camp School. For further information as to defects treated, Table IV, Groups I and VII (pages 22 and 24) should be consulted.

Diseases and Defects of the Ear, Nose and Throat

With reference to Table IV, Group 3 (page 23) it will be noted that 158 children received operative treatment compared with 276 in 1951 and 394 in 1950. Of the 158 cases, 142 were in respect of adenoids and chronic tonsillitis, a decrease of 127 compared with the year 1951. It is interesting to note that the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education in his report on the Health of the School Child for the years 1950–1951 mentions the increase in the number of children receiving operative treatment in 1951 compared with the previous two years, but this may be due to the fact that in recent years there have been complaints from many areas of large numbers of children having to wait long periods for operations though in the past two years hospital authorities have increased their number of operative sessions and these special measures to reduce the waiting list have probably been responsible for the increase in that number of operations since 1949. In this respect the children in West Sussex have not had to wait an unduly long period before operative treatment. It should be mentioned that no child is referred for operative treatment, unless absolutely necessary, the emphasis being on conservative treatment. The majority of cases have been kept under observation for a period before being referred for operative treatment.

In regard to diseases of the ear, it will be noted from the following table that during 1952, 21 Clinics were held at Chichester or Worthing. No sessional clinics were held at the Brighton (Sussex Throat and Ear) Hospital, Horsham Hospital or Worthing Hospital. Individual appointments were made for children to be seen at these three hospitals.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Sessions held</i>	<i>No. of Cases seen</i>			<i>Total Attendances</i>	<i>No. Discharged</i>
		<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Brighton	—	5(—)	1(—)	6(—)	6(—)	—
Chichester	8	58(8)	20(—)	78(8)	81(8)	16(—)
Horsham	—	9(—)	1(—)	10(—)	10(—)	3(—)
Worthing	13	90(26)	15(1)	105(27)	152(37)	47(13)
Worthing Hospital }	—	7(—)	2(—)	9(—)	9(—)	—
TOTAL	21	169(34)	39(1)	208(35)	258(45)	66(13)

(Figures in brackets refer to children under school age and are included in the totals)

Defective Vision and Squint

The examination of eye cases at the Bognor Regis, Chichester, Lancing, Shoreham, and Worthing Clinics is carried out under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Board. There has been no change of the Specialist employed.

In Table IV, Group 2 (page 22), it will be seen that 2,694 cases were examined in 1952. This compares with 2,879 in 1951. Refraction work is undertaken at eleven centres. Thirty-four cases were recommended for, and 28 received, operative treatment for squint.

Orthoptic treatment was continued at the Chichester, Horsham and Worthing Clinics. During the year 355 school children received treatment from the Orthoptists. In addition a number of children under school age also received treatment. During treatment by the Orthoptist a child is periodically referred back to the Ophthalmic Surgeon and, of course, no child is considered "cured" until it has been seen and agreed again by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Supply of Spectacles

As previously mentioned spectacles are now provided under the National Health Service Act. It will be remembered that four years ago the delay in the supply of spectacles was very acute. Since that date the situation has gradually improved and for the past two years the supply of spectacles has been back to normal. During the year 1,402 children had spectacles prescribed, of these 1,325 had been obtained by the 31st December, 1952.

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics

The following tables show the number of Clinics held, the number of cases and the conditions seen by Mr. Cholmeley, Orthopaedic Surgeon.

From the following table it will be seen that during the year 57 clinic sessions were held at which 656 children, including 229 under school age, made 1,185 attendances.

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>No. of Sessions</i>	<i>No. of Cases seen</i>			<i>Total Attendances</i>
		<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Chichester	24	106(47)	186(50)	292(97)	513(180)
Horsham	12	56(24)	98(31)	154(55)	266(85)
Lancing	10	29(17)	53(11)	82(28)	166(62)
Worthing } Borough }	11	43(17)	85(32)	128(49)	240(80)
TOTAL	57	234(105)	422(124)	656(229)	1185(407)

(Figures in brackets refer to children under school age, and are included in the figures)

The following table shows the types of cases seen by the Orthopaedic Surgeon during the year. The numbers include children under school age—shown in brackets.

<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>No. of</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	
Congenital Defects—			
Club Foot	17(8)	11(7)	28(15)
Dislocation of Hip	1(—)	15(3)	16(3)
Spastic Paralysis	10(4)	14(3)	24(7)
Spina Bifida	3(—)	7(2)	10(2)
Other Conditions	71(25)	58(24)	129(49)
Birth Injuries—			
Torticollis	8(2)	13(6)	21(8)
Other Conditions	1(1)	2(—)	3(1)
Rickety Deformities—			
Bow Legs	7(7)	5(5)	12(12)
Knock Knees	20(12)	6(5)	26(17)
Knock Knees (Non-Rickety)	28(24)	32(15)	60(39)
Postural Defects of the Spine	13(1)	26(1)	39(2)
Structural Curvature of the Spine	5(1)	8(—)	13(1)
Flat Feet, etc.	78(31)	82(20)	160(51)
Infantile Paralysis	29(5)	29(4)	58(9)
Friedreich's Ataxia	1(—)	—	1(—)
Fractures	5(—)	8(—)	13(—)
Tuberculous Joints	—	4(—)	4(—)
Other Bone Diseases (Non-Tubercular)—			
Perthe's Disease	4(1)	1(—)	5(1)
Schlatter's Disease	2(—)	2(—)	4(—)
Apophysitis of the Os Calcis, etc.	—	1(—)	1(—)
Osteochondritis	5(—)	6(1)	11(1)
Osteomyelitis	2(—)	1(—)	3(—)
Pseudo-Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy	5(—)	—	5(—)
Other Conditions	18(9)	26(8)	44(17)
TOTAL	333(131)	357(104)	690(235)

Three cases were receiving inpatient treatment at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, at the beginning of the year, 45 cases were admitted or re-admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, and 43 cases were discharged during the year, leaving five cases still receiving inpatient treatment at the end of the year.

In addition one child under school age was receiving in-patient treatment at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital at the beginning of the year, 15 cases were admitted or re-admitted and 13 were discharged during the year, leaving three cases still receiving in-patient treatment at the end of the year.

During the year, special boots and appliances were supplied under our scheme, through the National Health Service to 151 cases, including 36 children under school age.

One hundred and forty-two cases were X-rayed during the year, including 35 children under school age.

Chiropody. It should be appreciated that attention should be paid to children's feet even before orthopaedic defects are referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon or Physiotherapist. There are many conditions which could be dealt with by a competent chiropodist both by treatment and by educating the parents in the provision of suitable children's footgear. It is a matter of regret that the Committee did not see fit to agree to the suggestion I made for the establishment of two chiropody clinics.

The following table is a summary of the cases treated by the Physiotherapists who hold clinics at the various health centres and visit children in their homes, when necessary.

<i>No. of Cases Treated</i>			<i>Total Attendances</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>	
410(111)	524(237)	934(348)	5393(1518)

(Figures in brackets refer to children under school age, and are included in the total figures)

Miss Maynard, the Physiotherapist for the east and north-eastern half of the County, regularly visits Wedges Camp School for the purpose of supervising and giving instructions in exercises for special cases including asthma.

Scabies

During the year two cases were treated. There were no cases in the Borough of Worthing. For the years 1948 to 1951 the figures were 100(11), 33(9), 17(3), and 14(3), respectively. The figures in brackets refer to the Borough of Worthing cases and are included in the totals.

Child Guidance Clinics

During the year 297 cases were referred to the Child Guidance Clinics for investigation and 77 were awaiting investigation at the beginning of the year, having been referred in 1951.

Sixty-five cases were withdrawn before investigation and 246 were fully investigated, leaving 63 awaiting investigation at 31st December, 1952. Of the 246 fully investigated 214 were found to be maladjusted. A total of 133 cases were treated during the year.

The following table gives an analysis of the method of referral, results of investigation, numbers treated, and results of treatment, etc.

	Attending School	Not Attending School		Total
		Under 5	Over 5	
Methods of Referral—				
Referred through County and School Medical Officer	117	12	4	133
Referred by Courts and Probation Officers	15	—	5	20
Parents and others	63	7	2	72
Hospitals	3	1	1	5
Social Agencies	13	—	1	14
Private Doctors	30	10	3	43
Private Schools	6	—	—	6
Residential Hostels and Schools ...	—	1	—	1
Other Child Guidance Clinics ...	2	—	1	3
Brought forward from previous year (awaiting investigation on January 1st)	64	7	6	77
TOTAL	313	38	23	374
Results of Investigation—				
Fully investiaged during year and found to be :—				
Maladjusted	181	20	13	214
Ineducable	2	1	—	3
Educationally sub-normal ...	22	2	1	25
Normal	3	1	—	4
Awaiting investigation at Dec. 31st	53	7	3	63
Withdrawn before investigation ...	52	7	6	65
TOTAL	313	38	23	374
No Treatment Recommended—				
(Diagnostic Cases)	73	5	10	88
Cases Recommended for Treatment—				
Under treatment on January 1st ...	52	8	4	64
Fully investigated 1951, but treatment not commenced until 1952 ...	13	—	—	13
Recommended for treatment during year and treatment commenced ...	45	9	2	56
Recommended for treatment but treatment not commenced at Dec. 31st	49	4	1	54
Treatment recommended but subsequently not required	2	—	—	2
Treatment recommended but not carried out for reasons unconnected with the Clinic	13	1	—	14
Results of Treatment—				
Treated during year and closed satisfactory	16	1	—	17
Treated but closed unsatisfactory ...	11	1	—	12
Closed inconclusive	24	3	3	30
Still under treatment at December 31st	59	12	3	74
TOTAL	110	17	6	133

CASES REFERRED FOR INVESTIGATION—*contd.*

	<i>Attending School</i>	<i>Not Attending School</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Over 5</i>	
Recommendations as to Special Schools and Hostels—				
Maladjusted children recommended during year for :—				
Special Schools for Maladjusted ...	10	—	—	10
Boarding Schools	3	—	—	3
Boarding Homes	4	—	—	4
Foster Homes	—	—	—	—
Attendances and Visits—				
Total No. of clinic attendances made during year	3688	223	248	4159
Total No. of domiciliary visits made during year	295	11	15	321

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

The following table is from the Return Form 21M submitted to the Ministry of Education at the end of the year and shows the position in regard to handicapped pupils requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Boarding Homes :—

	(1) <i>Blind</i> (2) <i>Partially sighted</i>		(3) <i>Deaf</i> (4) <i>Partially Deaf</i>		(5) <i>Delicate</i> (6) <i>Physically Handicapped</i>		(7) <i>Educationally sub-normal</i> (8) <i>Mal-adjusted</i>		(9) <i>Epileptic</i>	<i>Total 1-9</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
In the calendar year ending 31st Dec., 1952 :—										
A. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly placed</i> in Special Schools or Homes	—	7	3	6	24	5	78	13	2	138
B. Handicapped Pupils <i>newly ascertained</i> as requiring education at Special Schools or boarding in Homes	—	4	2	8	24	8	88	9	4	147

Number of children reported during the year :

(a) under Section 57(3) (excluding any returned under (b))	20
(b) under Section 57(3) relying on Section 57(4)	—
(c) under Section 57(5)	23
of the Education Act, 1944.	

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES—*contd.*

	(1) <i>Blind</i> (2) <i>Part- ially sighted</i>		(3) <i>Deaf</i> (4) <i>Part- ially Deaf</i>		(5) <i>Delicate</i> (6) <i>Physi- cally Handi- capped</i>		(7) <i>Educa- tionally sub- normal</i> (8) <i>Mal- adjusted</i>		(9) <i>Epi- leptic</i>	Total 1-9
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
On or about Dec. 1st :—										
c. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area—										
(i) attending Special Schools as										
(a) Day Pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Boarding Pupils	10	17	14	6	18	11	89	1	6	172
(ii) attending indep- endent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	10	2	3	1	3	17	—	36
(iii) Boarded in homes not already included under (i) and (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	17
TOTAL (c)	10	17	24	8	21	12	93	36	6	215
d. Number of Handi- capped Pupils being educated under ar- rangements made un- der Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944—										
(a) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) elsewhere	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	15
e. Number of Handi- capped Pupils from the area requiring places in special schools (including any such unplaced chil- dren who are tempor- arily receiving home tuition).	1	3	3	5	4	9	172	1	1	199

Cooper's Special School

When the School was opened in May, 1952, 40 children were admitted, additional admissions being arranged at the commencement of the following terms so that by the end of the year there were 110 children (66 boys—44 girls) at the school. All children are medically examined by a School Medical Officer on admission and thereafter annually. The Medical Officer also visits the school fortnightly. In addition all the children are on the panel of one of the local general practitioners under the National Health Service Act.

Speech Therapy

Regular Speech Therapy Clinics were held at Bognor Regis, Chichester, Horsham, and Worthing Health Centres for children suffering from speech defects. Due to small numbers the Shoreham Clinic ceased at the end of July, arrangements being made for the few children there to attend at the Worthing Clinic. In addition regular sessions were held at the Midhurst Grammar and Midhurst Secondary Modern Schools, and Steyning Grammar School for pupils attending these Schools. All cases referred to the Speech Clinics are first seen by the Speech Therapist, to decide any treatment necessary and the urgency of the case. The following Table shows the number of Clinics held, cases treated, etc., and the attendances at the various clinics.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	No. of Children Treated			Total Attendances
		New	Old	Total	
Bognor Regis ...	74	10	6	16	214
Chichester ...	84	7	8	15	197
Horsham ...	94	4	9	13	277
Midhurst ...	36	9	4	13	153
Shoreham ...	31	4	3	7	153
Steyning ...	20	1	5	6	43
Worthing ...	93	21(5)	16(1)	37(6)	364(6)
TOTAL ...	432	56(5)	51(1)	107(6)	1401(6)

(Figures in brackets refer to children under school age and are included in the totals)

In addition to her regular Clinics the Speech Therapist also held three sessions at Lancing, three at Littlehampton and two at Petworth for the preliminary interviews.

Mass Radiography

In February, 1952, the Mass Radiography Unit from Worcester Park, Surrey, visited Crawley and arrangements were made to offer its facilities to all children aged 14 or over attending schools in the area—98 children were X-rayed. In April, 1952, the Mass Radiography Unit from Portsmouth visited Bognor and arrangements were again made to offer facilities for children aged 14 years and over and 321 children were X-rayed. In addition at both Crawley and Bognor teachers were enabled to attend as private individuals and private sessions were arranged for them where necessary. The Mass Radiography Unit from Portsmouth visited Worthing in October. The facilities in regard to school children were extended to those attending the Lancing County Secondary Modern Mixed School. A total of 1332 school children were X-rayed. No active case of tuberculosis was discovered.

In August a teacher at one of our country schools was diagnosed as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Subsequently arrangements were made, as soon as the schools re-opened in September, for a Chest

Survey to be carried out of the pupils attending this school. This was preceded by a weeding-out of those children who had not been infected at any time with tuberculosis, as shown by the results of skin tests. Only those whose reaction was positive were X-rayed by the Mass Radiography Unit whilst the Unit was at Worthing in October. Though 20 children were X-rayed, no case of active tuberculosis was found amongst them, but 3 were submitted to further X-ray.

Also, a teacher at one of our town schools was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and a chest survey was carried out of the pupils in her class. Sixteen of the pupils were referred for X-ray and in only one case was a child referred to her own doctor for further investigation.

Medical Examination of Candidates for Admission to Training Colleges, etc.

As a result of the revised procedure

- (a) All candidates for admission to Training Colleges, etc. are required to undergo an examination by the School Medical Officer of the area in which they are resident.
- (b) Entrants to the teaching profession, other than those who have completed an approved course of training, are to be examined by the School Medical Officer of the Local Education Authority by whom they are appointed.

During the year a total of 36 candidates for admission to Training Colleges and 4 entrants to the teaching profession were examined by the Medical Staff of the School Health Service.

Nutrition Cases

Nutrition Clinics continue to be held periodically at the Health Centres in the County. In addition the Medical Officers at each visit to the country schools, review all cases classified as of sub-normal nutrition. During 1952 a total of 1,653 individual children were examined, the attendances totalling 3,062. This compares with 1,879 making 4,109 attendances in 1951, and 3,357 making 7,712 attendances in 1950.

During the past year or so it has been found that few require vitamin supplements, i.e. adexolin, malt and oil, etc. during the summer period and are, therefore, taken off the list, being put on the list again for vitamin supplements for the winter months.

Midday Meals in Schools

By the end of 1952, there were in operation in the County, three Central Kitchens and 123 School Canteens. No school was without a school meals service.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933

234 cases were examined during the year, the majority being dealt with under Section 35 which requires a medical report in all cases to be brought before the Juvenile Court. In addition 34 children were examined under Section 52 in connection with their appearances in public entertainments.

Wedges Camp School, Itchingfield

This Camp which, by arrangement with the National Camps Corporation, was established in 1946 for children who needed "building up" in health, is and has been of great benefit to the children. Children, on recommendation of the Assistant School Medical Officers, are admitted for a term and may have a further term on the recommendation of the Medical Officer. Though difficulty is experienced in keeping the school full during the winter term it is not unusual for some parents to ask for permission for their children to attend for a second or third term.

During the year 2,030 cases of Minor Ailments were treated by the resident nurse, the majority being minor injuries, sores, etc. 141 cases were admitted to the sick ward during the year.

Provision of Milk for School Children

One-third pint of milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme is provided free of charge to all pupils attending school. Efforts continue to be made to supply Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised Milk to every school and to obtain the milk in third-pint bottles. At the end of 1952, 196 out of 198 schools were being supplied with Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised milk. No schools were without a milk supply.

School Nurses

The arrangements remain the same as in previous years. The School Nurses attend and assist at Medical Inspections, Clinics and Diphtheria Immunisation sessions, in addition to following up children at home and making special visits to schools.

Infestation by Lice

On referring to Table III (page 21) it will be seen that a total of 95,664 examinations in schools were made by the School Nurses. Of the total number of individual children inspected 423 had nits or vermin in their hair. The figures for 1951 were 89,265 and 568, and for 1950 86,067 and 777 respectively. It will be noted that there has been a gradual decrease in the number of children found to be infested in any way.

Dental

Table V (page 25) gives particulars of the work of the School Dentists and I am indebted to Mr. H. D. Hall, the Senior School Dentist for the following report on the School Dental Service :—

“ The staff situation improved slightly in both the County area, and in the Borough of Worthing, and the amount of work accomplished increased proportionately. In the County area practically all the schools were inspected and clinics were held for the children attending them. In Worthing, however, there still remain some arrears of work to be overtaken.

When comparing the statistics for 1952 with those for 1951, it is gratifying to note that although the amount of treatment provided had increased, the number of “ special ” applications for treatment—usually for toothache—have decreased from 1923 to 1166. The number of “ specials ” may be regarded as an index showing, in inverse ratio, the degree of control a service has over the dental condition of the children, and these figures show that our service has, during the year, steadily improved the dental situation.

Perusal of the figures given in Table V will show that ten times as many permanent teeth were saved by fillings as were extracted, and it should be made clear that of the 1495 teeth extracted one third were sound teeth which had to be removed for the relief of overcrowding. The number of administrations of general anaesthetics—usually nitrous oxide gas and oxygen—for extractions, has increased from 664 to 1332, and facilities for this now exist in almost every part of the County.

A side of our work which does not figure in Table V is orthodontics, or the straightening of teeth by means of appliances. This work is very time-consuming, and has to be regarded largely as an extra duty, as no figures in respect of it are required by the Ministry. Nevertheless its importance is recognised, and the staff devote a limited proportion of their time to this treatment. During the year about 200 such cases were treated.

Our “ consent rate ” is about 70%. When it is remembered that under present conditions any child can obtain full treatment from private practitioners free of charge, it will be realised that the great bulk of the children of this County look to the school dental service for the preservation of their teeth. It shows, too, that nothing else can supplant this service, which has steadily grown in the public estimation. Happily, of the remaining 30% the majority do seek private treatment, and so it can be confidently stated that the teeth of the vast majority of the children of this County are in good condition.

Of the staff it can be said that they have worked hard and with enthusiasm, and with but little loss of time through illness. It is their satisfaction to know that in West Sussex the dental situation is at least well under control.”

TABLE I — 1952

**MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**

1st January, 1952, to 31st December, 1952.

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	4835
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	2618
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	2605
TOTAL					10058
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	3185
GRAND TOTAL					13243

(b) Other Inspections

Number of special Inspections	...	...	...	3940
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	13301
TOTAL				17241

(c) Pupils found to Require Treatment

Number of Individual Pupils found at
Periodical Medical Inspections to require
treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and
Infestation with Vermin)

<i>Group</i>	<i>For defective vision (excluding squint)</i>	<i>For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA</i>	<i>Total individual pupils</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	40	402	430
Second Age Group ...	161	151	302
Third Age Group ...	155	149	288
Total (Prescribed Groups)	356	702	1020
Other Periodic Inspections	123	153	273
GRAND TOTAL ...	479	855	1293

TABLE II

(a) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SEPCIAL INSPECTIONS	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under ob- servation but not requiring treatment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Skin	49	102	162	18
5	Eyes : <i>a.</i> Vision	479	548	350	70
	<i>b.</i> Squint	54	165	30	3
	<i>c.</i> Other	35	61	80	25
6	Ears : <i>a.</i> Hearing	18	60	16	20
	<i>b.</i> Otitis Media	20	63	26	4
	<i>c.</i> Other	27	48	42	31
7	Nose or Throat	193	1078	141	90
8	Speech	21	189	67	20
9	Cervical Glands	5	666	7	33
10	Heart and Circulation	9	133	9	17
11	Lungs	20	187	25	39
12	Developmental :				
	<i>a.</i> Hernia	9	17	4	1
	<i>b.</i> Other	3	110	—	4
13	Orthopaedic :				
	<i>a.</i> Posture	73	196	25	9
	<i>b.</i> Flat Foot	64	148	52	22
	<i>c.</i> Other	107	473	106	34
14	Nervous System :				
	<i>a.</i> Epilepsy	3	17	—	2
	<i>b.</i> Other	4	37	11	19
15	Psychological :				
	<i>a.</i> Development	2	127	12	10
	<i>b.</i> Stability	5	113	28	9
16	Other	101	150	522	92

(b) CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	No. of pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Entrants ...	4835	2014	41.65	2680	55.43	141	2.92
Second Age Group	2618	1060	40.49	1464	55.90	94	3.59
Third Age Group	2605	1128	43.30	1421	54.55	56	2.15
Other Periodic Inspections	3185	1338	42.01	1764	55.38	83	2.60
TOTAL ...	13243	5540	41.83	7329	55.34	374	2.82

TABLE III

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by the School Nurses or other authorised persons ...	95664
(ii)	Total number of <i>individual</i> children found to be infested	423
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	4
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	—

TABLE IV

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

Treatment provided by the Authority includes all defects treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority's own staff, however brought to the Authority's notice, i.e. whether by periodic inspection, special inspection, or otherwise, during the year in question or previously.

Treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

Group 1. Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness for which see Table III)

	<i>Number of Cases Treated or under Treatment during the year</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
Ringworm : (1) Scalp	—	—
(2) Body	20	6
Scabies	2	1
Impetigo	74	6
Other Skin Diseases	462	5
TOTAL	558	18

Group 2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	<i>Number of Cases Dealt With</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	429	10
Errors of refraction (including squint)	562	1693
TOTAL	991	1703
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were :—		
(a) Prescribed	439	1023
(b) Obtained	389	936

Group 3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases Treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment :—		
(a) For diseases of the ear	—	3
(b) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	142
(c) For other nose and throat conditions ...	—	13
Received other forms of Treatment	454	30
TOTAL	454	188

Group 4. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospital ...	47*	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in clinics or out-patient departments	586	—

*Includes nine cases re-admitted during the year.

Group 5. Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of Cases Treated	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	133	—

Group 6. Speech Therapy

	Number of Cases Treated	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist ...	101	—

Group 7. Other Treatment Given.

	<i>Number of Cases Treated</i>	
	<i>By the Authority</i>	<i>Otherwise</i>
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	4710*	22
(b) Other		
1. Orthoptic	—	355
2. Displacement Treatment for chronic nasal catarrhal conditions ...	19	—
TOTAL 	4729	377

*Includes 2030 treated at Wedges Camp School

TABLE V

**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT
BY THE AUTHORITY**

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—					
	(a) Periodic age groups	...	...	...	...	32746
	(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	1166
	TOTAL (1)	...	...	...	...	33912
(2)	Number found to require treatment				...	18507
(3)	Number referred for treatment				...	18221
(4)	Number actually treated				...	13019
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment				...	25914
(6)	Half-days devoted to :		Inspection	...	...	317½
			Treatment	...	...	3683½
	TOTAL (6)	...	...	...	...	4001
(7)	Fillings :		Permanent Teeth	...	...	15826
			Temporary Teeth	...	...	3760
	TOTAL (7)	...	...	...	...	19586
(8)	Number of teeth filled :		Permanent Teeth	...	...	14305
			Temporary Teeth	...	...	3594
	TOTAL (8)	...	...	...	...	17899
(9)	Extractions :		Permanent Teeth	...	...	1495
			Temporary Teeth	...	...	11331
	TOTAL (9)	...	...	...	...	12826
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				...	1332
(11)	Other operations :		Permanent Teeth	...	...	2819
			Temporary Teeth	...	...	824
	TOTAL (11)	...	...	...	...	3643

Physical Education 1952.

REPORT BY ORGANISERS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

STAFFING.

Miss M. K. Gregson, who had been with the Authority since 1946, left to take up a similar post with the Education Authority at Eastbourne and this vacancy as Organiser of Physical Education was not filled.

Every effort has been made to appoint fully trained specialists to teach in Secondary Schools in order that the children may receive full benefit from apparatus work in the gymnasium and so that the advance in the educational aspects of Physical Education may be continued. Gradually the conception of Physical Education is changing in schools and the publication by the Ministry of Education of "Moving and Growing", which is Part I of "Physical Education in the Primary School", together with Part II, will constitute a considerable move forward. A series of lecture demonstrations was held at six centres during the spring term by the Organisers in order to give teachers an opportunity of seeing and discussing the "new approach to Physical Education" which aims at giving the child complete and individual training, mentally and physically, with enjoyment as a necessary factor.

EQUIPMENT.

Efforts to provide primary schools with tubular steel agility apparatus have continued despite the rapid rise in the cost of materials and labour which have of necessity curtailed the programme, this contingency being met by smaller items of portable tubular equipment being supplied.

The allowance provided for Major Games Equipment in Secondary Schools was devoted largely to the encouragement of tennis and hockey and in providing larger items of equipment which schools could not supply out of their "per capita" allowance.

Constant liaison has been maintained with the County Architect's Department in the planning and equipping of Physical Education facilities, both indoor and outdoor in the new schools, and the Organisers have met with continued and willing co-operation in their efforts to provide gymnasia and playing fields in every way suitable.

COURSES.

Mention has been made of the lecture demonstrations held in the spring throughout the County. A weekend course was held in May in "Music, Movement and Dance Training" at Lodge Hill which was arranged by the Organisers of Physical Education together with the Organiser of Music.

In conjunction with the Sussex Youth Cricket Council a course was held during January at the Training College, Bognor Regis, taken by H. P. Crabtree, Coaching Adviser to the M.C.C., to teach the methods of

Group Coaching. The Organiser of Physical Education attended the M.C.C. Cricket Course at the National Recreation Centre at Lillieshall and then took classes for teachers in Group Coaching at three centres in the County.

An Athletics Course was run at the Boys' Secondary School, Bognor Regis, taken by the A.A.A. National Coaches at which the Pole Vault was included and this event is now in the National Schools Athletic meeting as a result of pressure from Sussex County Schools A.A.A.

Netball coaching, umpiring and training were covered in a day's course held in September.

SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS.

Rural Schools Sports Association.

The District Sports Associations again overcame the various difficulties and problems facing them and ran their own sports meetings, culminating in the Rural Schools' Athletics Meeting held this year at Selsey. This was an enjoyable and successful meeting and from it children were selected to compete at the Sussex County Athletics Meeting at Hove. The Districts are now facing the problem of the small rural school whose numbers are depleted by the departure of the seniors to the County Secondary schools. Every effort is being made to arrange suitable programmes and find suitable events to arouse and maintain the interest of the children.

Consideration is being given to an alternative arrangement of rural schools based on the location of the secondary schools. In addition, attempts are being made in some of the districts to widen the scope of activities; for example Folk Dancing and Rounders Rallies were held successfully at Boxgrove and West Dean.

West Sussex Girls' Sports Association.

By holding a Netball Rally, Athletic Meeting, and Rounders Rally, the Association again provided the opportunity for large numbers of girls of Secondary School age to meet.

The Hockey Rally was again cancelled because of rain.

The Association discussed the possibility of holding a Tennis Tournament, but decided that as it aimed to give as many girls as possible a chance of meeting at each of its activities, tennis was not practicable at this stage.

Netball.

In the Rally there were three Divisions, thirty-three teams taking part, the standard of play was good and it was pleasing that there was a larger number of teams than previously in the Division for Full Range Primary Schools.

Rounders.

Eighteen teams from Secondary Schools took part and there were keen contests with some excellent fielding and hitting.

Athletics.

Entries were high and the competition was keen, five records being broken. From this meeting a team was chosen to represent West Sussex with a team from the Boys' Sports Association at the Sussex S.A.A. Meeting. This combined team came top in the Senior and Intermediate Sections. Twelve girls were chosen to represent Sussex at the Inter-County Meeting of the S.A.A. where the Senior girls (17-19) had the honour of coming first in their age group, one of them being the All England champion in High Jump. This, together with successes in other age groups, helped the combined Sussex team to come third in the whole championship.

Dancing.

A Country Dance Festival was not held but a number of district festivals were held. These proved most successful and enjoyable.

West Sussex Boys' Association.

This Association covers all the games played in the Secondary Schools except Hockey and Tennis and provision cannot be made for these in view of the financial stringency at present obtaining.

Football.

The Football Committee have had difficulty in arranging a programme of fixtures owing to the success of the Worthing and District team in the English Schools Football Association and Sussex Shield matches. The West Sussex Association continues in its belief in "non-competitive" football for schools.

Cricket.

The 1952 season was not particularly successful from the point of view of results but the Junior side showed promise in batting and the Senior XI always played good cricket. The fixture list could be improved and extended but the lack of funds precludes any expansion particularly in view of the increased cost of travelling. This Association has contributed at least one player to every English Schools XI which has so far taken the field and this season we provided the captain of the XI in games against Wales and the M.C.C. Young Professionals.

Boxing.

Twenty-seven schools were affiliated to the Sports' Association for boxing and now fewer than 170 boys entered for the West Sussex Championships. The eliminating rounds for these Championships ran through the stages of four district competitions, inter-district competition, semi-finals and the finals, held this year at the Secondary School for Boys, Horsham. From these finals boys were selected to box at the Sussex County Championships and from their eight proceeded to box in the National Championships. In the Senior group we had one National Champion and one finalist and in the Junior and Intermediate groups one boy got as far as the semi-finals. But training and instruction in boxing form only a part of the outdoor school activities undertaken by the teachers.

Athletics.

The 1952 Athletics season finished on a triumphant note, for Sussex finished third in the National Schools Championships at Bradford and this Association provided thirteen of the competitors in the County Team, one of whom won an All-England Championship in the High Jump. This achievement was fore-shadowed by the high standard shown at the West Sussex Boys' Athletics meeting held at Lancing where twelve records were equalled or broken and 77 standards obtained. At this Athletics meeting we were very pleased to welcome a team entered from Midhurst Grammar School. The work done at Teachers' Courses and passed on into the schools is proving worth while because to beat records, the general standard must be considerably improved and the West Sussex competition caters for Novice, Junior, Intermediate and Senior classes.

Swimming.

This sport is seriously limited in the County by the almost complete absence of facilities, the only indoor bath being in Worthing where excellent use is made of it by the Worthing schools and an outdoor bath at Horsham which is also well used by the schools in that area. Despite this, about 100 competitors from eight schools took part in the 4th Annual Gala held at Worthing and the standard of performance was a credit to teachers and boys. The Worthing Schools won the Senior, Junior and Intermediate competitions. Efforts are being made to increase the number of pupils receiving instruction and it is hoped to get schools from Littlehampton, Lancing and Shoreham to the baths at Worthing or Hove.

SERVICE OF YOUTH.

The usual activities in football, cricket, stoolball, netball, rounders and athletics have been run successfully. The Youth Advisory Boxing Committee has progressed with its plans, running some successful novices competitions.

Plans for the establishment of a permanent camping site are well in hand and this should give excellent opportunities for those wishing to learn more of this art.

LIAISON WITH COUNTY AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The County Organisers of Physical Education were in constant touch with various Sports Associations, serving on the Committees of the following :—

- Sussex Branch of the English Folk Dance and Song Society
- Sussex County Netball Association
- Sussex Playing Fields Association
- Sussex Amateur Athletics Association
- Sussex Schools Amateur Boxing Association
- Sussex Youth Cricket Council
- Sussex Women's Amateur Athletics Association

CONCLUSION.

The more modern interpretation of Physical Education with its vastly wider scope, its greater variety of approach, content and method is finding its place in the West Sussex Schools. There are the normal Physical Training lessons together with a wide choice of activities from the National Games as well as Athletics, Boxing, Swimming, Camping, Basketball, Folk and Sword Dancing. In the Infant School there is freedom for the individual to experiment and develop initiative, courage and resourcefulness which is carried on into the Junior School where a more exacting standard is required on the apparatus and where progress is measured by improved performance. Here gradually advanced Games Skills and Major Games are introduced.

The work is built up from the child and ceases to be a "watered down" version of adult "drill"; attention is given to individual need, individual speed of learning and less importance attached to work in unison, though this still has its place. There is time for natural movement as well as the prophylactic exercises designed to prevent the occurrence of such defects as flat feet, round shoulders, etc. together with individual practice of skills leading to improvement in the quality of movement.

The careful choice of footwear for school children is something the Organisers would like to stress, attention being given to the movement of the feet inside the shoes and the avoidance of rubber or rubber soled footwear.

M. J. CROUCHER.

H. CROSS.

County Organisers of Physical Education.

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